

THE TURNING TIDE.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA.

The Tribune Concedes the Keystone State to the Democracy.

THE RESULT IN OHIO.

A DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE.

The Defeat of the Fifteenth Amendment Secured.

THE LATEST RETURNS RECEIVED AT THE WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON NEWS.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE NEWS.]

WASHINGTON, October 12—10 P. M. The Hon. John G. Thompson, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Ohio, telegraphs that all the township returns show Democratic gains, and indicate the election of Pendleton.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, October 12—11 P. M. A large number of conflicting returns have been received from Pennsylvania.

General Geary, the Republican candidate for Governor, runs largely behind his ticket, while the Democratic township gains equal the Republican township gains, and, at 10 P. M., put the Hon. Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate, ahead.

Owing to the storm the wires are working badly to the westward, and it is doubtful whether anything definite from Ohio will be received to-night.

THIRD DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, October 12—Midnight.

The election returns from Ohio and Pennsylvania come in slowly.

The editor of the New York Tribune telegraphs to the office of that paper in this city, that it is believed that Packer, Democrat, is certainly elected Governor in Pennsylvania.

The latest returns from Ohio show that Hayes, the Republican candidate for Governor, gains rapidly in the northern part of the State, and the Republicans claim his election by several thousand majority. No returns from the heavy Democratic counties, however, have yet come in.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, Democratic, claims the election of the whole Democratic State ticket. The above comprises the gist of the mass of conflicting dispatches received up to this hour.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, October 12—12:30 P. M. The Cincinnati Gazette, the leading Radical paper in Ohio, telegraphs to its correspondent here, at midnight, that Hamilton County has gone heavily Democratic.

The Ohio Legislature will be Democratic; but Hayes, Republican, is probably elected Governor. This, it is conceded, is the death knell of the Fifteenth constitutional amendment in the Buckeye State.

We have nothing definite from Indiana or the other States which voted to-day.

Pennsylvania.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 12—3 P. M. Returns from the 26th ward of this city give 1300 Republican majority, a Republican gain of 400.

In the 26th ward there is a Republican gain of 625.

The 1st ward gives 750 Republican majority; Republican gain 450.

The 5th ward gives 850 Democratic majority; a Republican gain of 237.

It is estimated that the Republican majority in the city will be about 4000. In 1868, the majority for Grant was 5812.

The 1st and 2d wards of Pittsburgh show a Democratic gain of 200.

In Westchester City the Republican majority is 875; a Democratic gain of 37.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12—10:30 P. M. The best estimates up to this hour give Philadelphia to the Republicans by 4000 majority.

The 6th ward of Reading gives a Democratic gain of 90; 4th ward a Democratic gain of 140; 7th ward a Democratic gain of 73.

Chester City gives a Democratic gain of 47.

East City, Northampton County, gives a Democratic gain of 100.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12—11 P. M. Later returns cut down the Republican majority in the city to about 2700.

Allegheny County shows a Republican loss of about 2000. Geary is fully 1000 behind his ticket.

In Gettysburg there is a Republican gain of 9. In Oxford township the Democratic gain is 1: in Denbury, Northumberland County, the Democratic gain 100.

Nine districts in Chester County show a Democratic gain of 50.

New Hope gives a Republican gain of 63 and Doylestown a Republican gain of 18.

In Yarrowburgh the Democratic gain is 154.

Other scattering returns received from various precincts show gains and losses favorable to the Democrats.

Scranton, Republican, for the Supreme bench, is running ahead of his ticket.

The Democrats gain 140 in Columbia, Lancaster County, and Republicans gain 10 in Somerset.

In three wards of the City of Reading the Democrats gain 210.

At this hour (11 P. M.) the returns leave the State in doubt. The betting is in favor of the Democrats.

Ohio.

CINCINNATI, October 12—9 P. M. The election has passed off quietly. The weather has been splendid, and a very full vote has been polled.

Pendleton, it is admitted, will bring out the entire Democratic strength. There is much scratching on the city ticket. The temperance candidates are nowhere.

CINCINNATI, October 12—10 P. M. Such scattering returns as have come in show uniform Democratic gains throughout the State, of which the following are samples: Cincinnati 56; Lancaster 26; Chillicothe 260; Marietta 41; Ripley 129; Painesville 106; New London 54; Lancaster 171; Steubenville 16.

COLUMBUS, October 12—10:30 P. M. Leading Democrats concede that Pendleton has been defeated by about 15,000 majority, which would be a Democratic gain of several thousand votes.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, October 12.

Ex-President Fillmore was the president of the convention, and was introduced by Governor Stevenson. Mr. Fillmore said he was not the person solved by the war would never disturb us again. He expressed veneration for the constitution, though he knew when signing the fugitive slave law he was signing his political death warrant. "I found no defect in it. If constitutional would have signed it had it taken my right arm."

A letter was read recommending Norfolk as the terminus of the steamship line from Liverpool.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 12. Commissioner Delano, Deputy Commissioner Douglas, and Solicitor Smith, of the revenue department, are absent for political purposes. There is consequently nothing but routine business in their bureau.

Since the 1st of October, Boutwell has purchased quantities of bonds, one million for the sinking fund, and the rest subject to the action of Congress.

The Supreme Court considered the case of Moses Warning vs. the Mayor and Aldermen of Mobile, in the same day occurred to-day. The question to be decided here is: Can the State of Alabama, either directly or indirectly, authorize interference with the plaintiff's suit, it being imported from England and brought on an appeal by ship's company to Mobile for cotton? He claims it cannot, according to clauses in the constitution relative to commerce, taxed by State authority. The Hon. John A. Campbell, of Alabama, appeared at the bar for the first time since he resigned his judgeship in the Supreme Court, and opened the cause for the appellant. The remarkable coincidence of two former judges of this court appearing at its bar on the same day occurred to-day. The Hon. H. B. Curtis, of Massachusetts, closing one case and Judge Campbell opening and closing another.

Edwin T. Merrick, of Louisiana, and Wm. Yerger, of Mississippi, brother of Edward M. Yerger, of habeas corpus case notoriety, was admitted to the bar.

Impartial gentlemen just arrived from Tennessee, have no doubt of Andrew Johnson's election.

THE VIRGINIA JUDICIARY.

RICHMOND, October 12. The Court of Appeals of Virginia, composed of judges appointed by General Canby, met to-day, and adjourned until the January term, after spending on the minutes an order setting forth the adjournment in the view of the rapid progress of reconstruction, and that in a brief period judicial and other officers may be elected to fill the places now held by authority temporarily conferred by acts of Congress. The order adds: "Many believe that the ultimate decision of Congress may be heard in the interval between this and the next adjournment of this court, and it is deemed expedient and proper not to proceed to the transaction of further business at this time. The reasons leading to this conclusion it is not deemed necessary further to state."

James C. Cunningham, colored, has been appointed postmaster of the adjoining City of Manchester.

EUROPE.

Affairs in Spain—Fighting in Valencia. Illness of Earl Derby.

LONDON, October 12. Spain is in a very unsettled condition. The Republicans are making a strong resistance in various parts of the country. Madrid is tranquil, but the police authorities have advised the inhabitants of the city to arm themselves and their families, in order to defend their houses in case of a riot. The authorities of Saragossa call for reinforcements. Disturbances exist in Valencia. Quiet is restored in Andalusia and Catalonia.

Advices from Valencia report continued fighting. The Republic had been proclaimed in Malaga and Valladolid. Disorders were attempted at Madrid, but were promptly suppressed. The Republicans were defeated in Valencia. Senor Costello, the celebrated Republican leader in the Cortes, had fled to Portugal; another Republican leader, abandoned by his followers, fled to France, and another leader was killed.

Derby is seriously ill.

LATEST FROM CUBA.

HAVANA, October 12. DoRados is sick. There have been several skirmishes in the east—army department and thirty surgeons were killed.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus was appropriately celebrated yesterday by the Italians of New Orleans.

The Mississippi Fair has been postponed until November 10th, on account of delay in the erection of the necessary buildings.

MODERN JOURNALISM.

Views of a Veteran Editor—What the Newspapers of the Present Day Should Be.

The New York Mail presents some notes of a conversation on editorial management with Mr. Frederick Hudson, who for years, and until quite recently, held the position of managing editor of the New York Herald. To Mr. Hudson is due the lion's share of the credit for the extraordinary achievements and prestige of the Herald as a newspaper, and it is interesting to read the professional theories of so eminent and successful a worker in the field of journalism.

In considering the philosophy of journalism, Mr. Hudson said that he did not know of any general principle on which a good newspaper may be made, so much depends upon the materials, viz: News, which the editor has at hand, and the general result may be attained under different circumstances.

He seemed to consider enterprise in obtaining news the prime quality, and said that if he was again in charge of a newspaper, he would rather have a paper which he could not get news from than one which he could get news from but which he could not get news from.

He said that the editors of those papers which he considered to be the best of the day, were those who had the most of the Washington National Intelligencer, and that the editors of those papers which he considered to be the worst of the day, were those who had the least of the Washington National Intelligencer.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Last Radical Cheat—The Sham Decrease in the Public Debt—The Washington International Fair—No Changes Proposed in Taxation—The Tax on Raw Cotton—Popular Agitation for Reduced Taxes—General Gossip.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, October 10. The Republican cry ringing through the Pennsylvania and Ohio campaigns is to this effect: "True, President Grant's appointments may have been failures in some instances, but the economy of his administration and the great reduction of the public debt will make it triumphant." A more shameless electioneering fabrication was never published from the hustings. What are the facts and figures about the public debt? Any child versed in elementary arithmetic can do the sum and expose the humbuggery of their so-called debt statements. Here it is: On the 1st day of November, 1867, the public debt, as it appeared on the books of the treasury, was \$2,491,504,450; on the 1st of October, 1869, it was, according to the debt statement just out, \$2,475,962,601. Now the actual reduction, in nearly two years, it will be seen, is just \$15,542,849—most of which occurred during President Johnson's administration, even when the bounties were being paid and Alaska was purchased! By throwing out the \$61,180,320 of Pacific Railroad bonds, which the government issued to the various roads, and for which it is just as responsible as it is for the 5-20's of '62, Mr. Boutwell makes it appear that since March last the public debt has been decreased \$36,908,187 90! When the fact is, that in that time it has not been reduced a cent. Of course it has been decreased in some particular months, but piling the government Pacific Railroad bonds with the principal of the public debt, where they belong, there has been no actual reduction in all that time. The question is not how much has the debt been reduced in eight months, but how much has it been reduced in the years in which the Secretary strikes his balance-sheet for Congress, namely, November 1st of each year. From November 1st, 1867, to October 1st, 1869, the decrease, as shown, is some fifteen and a half millions; but on November 1st, three weeks hence, some fifteen millions of coin will be paid on the 5-20's of 1862. Doubled from the decrease of the debt, how does the Treasury stand any better on November 1st, 1869, than it did on November 1st, 1867? But aside from all this, Mr. McCulloch did better than Mr. Boutwell has done. The ex-Secretary always included the government Pacific Railroad bonds in the statement of his debt, and yet, in one year from November 1st, 1866, to November 1st, 1867, he reduced the debt exactly \$59,805,656 72! I have taken the above figures and dates from the books of the treasury, and been careful therein. Let them be answered.

Some of the wealthiest and most public-spirited citizens in Washington have entered in good earnest upon a movement for an international exhibition here in 1871. A few weeks ago a set of adventurers got up a similar project, whose only purpose, it was soon evident, was to provide offices for themselves and get their salaries paid, by contributions from citizens, until an appropriation could be worked out of Congress. Responsible parties, rather than see the question of a great exposition brought into ridicule, stepped forward and have secured an effective organization. The work has already been planned on a large scale, and if it fails of fulfillment, it will not be for want of proper effort, expended in the right direction. Last night a committee reported a plan to charter a company by Congress, with a capital of one million dollars in shares of fifty dollars each. It is proposed that all this stock shall be taken in Washington. The committee seem to admit the force of all the objections made against holding an international fair here—such as the absence of railroad facilities and the proper hotel accommodations, the high price of mechanical labor, &c., and the fact that the fair held at New York, London and Paris have been failures in a financial point of view. I asked to-day a projector what the object of this fair really was? He replied, "To put Washington fifty years ahead." Let a million dollars be subscribed to establish cotton factories on the Potomac, and the benefit will be greater than a fair.

There is something to be gained in the stability of taxation, even if it is otherwise burdensome, and I am, therefore, pleased to write that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to turn a deaf ear to the many appeals made to him for recommendations to Congress for changes in the rates of taxation. Most of these are to reduce the tax on manufactures, increase it on whiskey, and put it on cotton. The Secretary will not advise that a tax be levied on cotton, or that the tax on distilled spirits be disturbed. In his annual report he will advocate the continuance of the important features of the internal revenue laws, until, by fair trial, they are found not to meet the expectations of the government. He says that the trouble heretofore has been that sufficient time was not allowed to test the practicability of the laws before Congress stepped in and made a radical change. But no matter what Mr. Boutwell may recommend, the pressure from the country for reduced taxation is so great that many bills will be introduced at the coming session, endeavoring to lighten the taxpayers' burdens. I hear of several bills to cut, and judging from the feeling last winter, they will have great strength in the House.

Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, has spent his time probably during the Congressional recess, and will throw down the glove again to the Radical Senate in December. Messrs. Anthony, his colleague, and Wilson, of Massachusetts, will receive his special attention, while he will make a general appeal to the financial policy and corruption of the Republic, can party. Mr. Boutwell's gold-selling and bond-purchasing policy will be earnestly opposed, and his defects shown up. Towards the close of the last session, under the advice of Wilson, it was agreed that the Radical Senators should take no notice of Mr. Sprague's speeches, but they were so cautiously cut up that this understanding was hastily abandoned.

Washington is doing its best to open a Southern trade via Norfolk, Virginia, and the fact that a single vessel passes between the two cities causes great jubilation in the newspapers. An effort is to be made to increase the facilities of the line. Notwithstanding this new communication with a rich agricultural region, there has been no decrease in prices in the Washington markets, which are as high now as during the war. So strong are the combinations made here to keep prices up, that even increased facilities to supply the demand cannot break them down.

It is telegraphed hence that the President's private secretary went to Harrisburg on Monday and tendered the vacant war portfolio to General Don Cameron, son of the senator. Like a good deal of speculative Washington news, there is no truth in this. The private secretary did visit Mr. Cameron, but the latter says "he neither offered me the secretaryship of war or mentioned it, and if he had I should have declined, for I would not neglect my railroad interests in Pennsylvania for any office." There will be no new Secretary of War for many days.

E. A. Pollard, of Richmond, is in town, I hear, to buy the new Intelligencer. It is for sale, but is doing well as it is.

Senators Caswell, of California, and Osborn, of Florida, are here.

Forney thought a good deal of the late ex-President Pierce, and yesterday put his Chronicle in mourning for him.

The Rightings Opera Troupe are at the National Theatre.

THE CHARLESTON NEWS is the first Southern journal to establish an office here.

A new evening penny paper, to run the Star a race, is projected.

The new billiard saloon in the White House is doing a good business, and Boutwell is the champion of the Cabinet.

There are twenty-nine distinct daily newspapers represented in "Newspaper row," here.

Weather clear, bright and sparkling. So much for odds and ends.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

More About the University—Trouble in the Radical Camp—The Fight for Plunder.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, October 11. The Court of General Sessions resumed its sitting to-day, having adjourned on Saturday morning last for the purpose of permitting Judge Boozer to be present at the Supreme Court, which announced decrees upon that day.

The University seems to be a subject of interest in all circles. The policy of the Republican party apparently is to use all measures short of an actual assault on the present professors to gain the possession of this institution, which will prove, in their hands, so fruitful a vehicle of public patronage. It is an impression, and I do not think it stands alone in that, that the Radicals would like to see the present professors vacate their offices, rather by resignation than dismissal. The appointment of Dr. Mackey, and the still more recent instance of the negro Reed's application before the county delegation for admittance as a pupil, indicate that material was furnished to induce the resignation of the professors if they entertained the disposition. From what I can learn, I think it likely that the Republicans will gladly welcome the entire withdrawal of the present faculty, so that so many comfortable houses, each with the additional condition of \$2000 per annum, might be bestowed upon the "working members" of the Republican party.

But I scarcely think they are yet prepared to insist upon an absolute dismissal of these gentlemen. I was told by one of the professors that 25 students (5 of the 26 beneficiaries were negroes) had intimated, and that now that it was established that the negro, Reed, had failed in his application, the number of students in a few days would probably amount to 40. The University is more than the trustees are equal to—one of the board remarked that "he was one of seven keepers to an elephant, and was unable to determine what to do with it."

I was told to-day, as coming from high authority, that in the event of the institution being broken up, it would be proposed to turn it into an agricultural college.

By underground means we have tidings of troubles in the Radical camp. Rumor says that some of the present members of University trustees, if not all, are to be impeached at the next meeting of the Legislature for malfeasance in office, in reference, I presume, to the appointment of the new professors.

The Loyal League, and, indeed, the entire ring here, is also in a ferment, produced by antagonism to individual interests. Messrs. Sprague, Roberts, Mackey and the lesser lights and clamorous for more place and profit, and all have fixed upon the same objects—all crying for the same things. Private jealousies and personal animosities have usurped the place of harmony, and we may yet have some interesting pages in the history of the Radical party of South Carolina.

I conversed with a gentleman recently from the Blue Ridge country, and he told me that, in his knowledge, no work had yet been commenced upon the railroad, and I think it likely that this famous line will have a similar end to that of Senator Sprague's Columbia Canal.

PLATTITUDE EXTRAORDINARY.

The Judiciary and the Freedom of the Press—Outrageous Proceedings of a Radical Judge.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDGEFIELD, October 11. This morning in open court Judge Platt called up John L. Addison, Esq., a member of the Edgefield bar, without any preliminary proceedings, and demanded to know of him whether he is the author of a letter from Edgefield, to the Augusta Constitutionalist, signed "Solon," which article appeared in that paper about the 8th inst.

Addison refused to answer, except by counsel, and while he was consulting with counsel the Judge called up Henry W. Addison, Esq., and required him to be sworn to answer the questions put to him by the court, with a view to prove by him that J. L. Addison wrote the article aforesaid.

H. W. Addison refused to be sworn, on the ground that the court had no right to require him to do it. Platt immediately passed an order fining him twenty-five dollars, with the proviso that he shall be imprisoned till he pays it.

John L. Addison, after consulting with counsel, refused to answer the court, on the ground that the proceeding was unwarranted by law. The Judge then passed an order suspending him from his privileges as an attorney, till the further order of this court or of the Supreme Court. The whole bar protested against the proceedings, but without effect. *SOLON.*

Nilsson, for her singing of "Mignon," at Baden-Baden, has been overwhelmed with complimentary letters from Albany, Yonkers and Lucan. Certainly, the millennium must be at hand when prima donnas compliment each other.

Hervoy's new opera bouffe, "La Petite Faust," is one of the drollest works yet heard on the musical stage. The part of Mephistopheles is taken by a young female. A "Tyrolenne" sung by Marguerite is much admired.

AFFAIRS IN WILLIAMSBURG.

The State of the Crops—Raids of the Cotton Stealers—Their Wholesale Devotions—A Remedy for the Evil—The Williamsburg Municipal Middle—The Advanced Prices of Real Estate.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KINGSTREE, S. C., October 10. The crops in Williamsburg, so far as I have been able to ascertain, will be very light this season. New and potatoes are better than anything else. Rice has almost entirely failed. The stalk is good, and at a distance looks finely; but on inspection the heads are found to be without the necessary grains. Corn is scarcely an average. I think it doubtful more than enough has been made to last the county half the required time. Cotton is also quite light, compared with the expectations of the planters in the early part of the season. The crop is made "considerably less" by the stealings of the freedmen. The fact is, that the trouble in the evening and before sunrise, is not an intolerable nuisance. Unless, however, in some way, the cotton culture will be measurably broken up, it is more than can be expected that meddles will put an end to their capital in the production of cotton. It is then have one-half to two-thirds of it stolen and carried away in the autumn by lazy and pilfering negroes. A case occurred near this village a few days ago, which is certainly extraordinary. A gentleman had a seven acre field picked entirely over in the course of one night. Another gentleman, about two miles distant, had a field of four or five acres picked over the same night. To do this, there must have been an organized gang of thirty or forty thieves.

Now, what is the remedy for this thing? Does it not become those having the law-making power in their hands to be looking around for some remedy with speed, in order to so great a crime, and which is attacking the very vitals of the honest agriculturist, be he white or black?

The Town Council of Kingstree has prohibited, under severe penalties, the buying and selling of cotton and other produce within the limits of the incorporation after 8 o'clock in the evening and before sunrise, in the morning. By resolution they have requested the county merchants to conform to the spirit of the ordinance. But, while this is commendable, as showing a willingness on their part to do all in their power to prohibit so great a crime, their regulation does not go far enough. Something must be done which will apply all over the county, and which will prohibit the purchase in daylight as well as at night. If penalties must be made to apply to the purchaser as well as to the seller, I would propose something like this:

"If any person shall directly or indirectly purchase any product of a farm from any person who is in the employment of another, engaged in husbandry, without sufficient evidence of his right to sell, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of any such offence, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and to suffer imprisonment for not more than twelve months; and the seller shall be liable to a fine at least equal to twice the value of the product purchased, and if not imprisoned, shall suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary at the discretion of the court."

This is Section 8 of the act to amend the code of the State, passed in 1868, and in 1869. As moderate as this law was, it did not suit the present Legislature. They no doubt thought it was a blow against the poor freedmen, and they were not willing to buy what they pleased. The consequences are now to be seen all over the country.

I therefore move the re-adoption of the act, with the amendment, that the seller and purchaser